The Ladies' Home Missionary Society. The eighth anniversary of this society was held last Tuesday evening, in the Methodist Episcopal church in Seventh street. There was a very large audionce, both male and female; the ladies, however, were the most numerous. The Rev. Doctor Bangs presided, and opened the proceedings with a prayer, invoking the blessing of the Almighty on the society and those engaged in it; after which, a

hyma was sung by the choir.

The Secretary then proceeded to read the report of the society, for the last year, from which it appeared there were six missions established in the city by the society, the most interesting of which was the one established at the Five Points, and the other amongst the German population. The report stated that these two missions were in a flourishing state, as well as those which were established in other parts of the city. In the mission in Sixteenth other parts of the city. In the mission in Sixteenth street, and at the Five Points, Sunday and day schools have been established: large numbers of children frequent them, and many conversions are made. Some of those missions (alluding in particular to that at the Five Points) are in the midst of Roman Catholics, and require a great and abiding faith to sustain them. But it was otherwise with the German mission; that gives the society unmixed pleasure, for both the teachers and scholars in that mission evines the deepest sense of religion. On the other hand, the mission on the Fve Points presents scenes of the darkest misery. The people of that locality are so sunk in degradation that human nature cannot sink below it. The report them went on to state that they were not without hope; even there they had established Sunday schools in Little Water street, but found that weekly training had not the desired effect, and subsequently a day achool was established. At the time these schools were established, many supposed it was easting pearls before swine; but although at the commencement we found the boys unruly and disorderly, yet, after some time, by perseverance, but not without trouble, they became obedient, and new, generally, behave as well as other boys. They have also established a temperance society amonst them, and seven-eighths of those who took the pledge have kept it; but the greatest difficulty they found in bringing about a refolm amongs those people, was in finding employment for them. An establishment, however, has been formed, in which between fifty and sixty males and lemales are employed. The report concluded by stating, that if stendy employment could be precured for this most degraded population, there was no doubt they might be reformed and made good members of society. The report also stated that there were 187 officers and teachers and 1,554 scholars in all the missions.

The Treasurer's report for the same period was then read, by which it amended the same period was street, and at the Five Points, Sunday and day

missions.

The Treasurer's report for the same period was

missions.

The Treasurer's report for the same period was then read, by which it appeard that the expenditure was \$1.781 of 7, and the receipts \$1.511 71, leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands of \$30 4. After the reading of the reports, a hymn was again sung. The Rev. Mr. McCullague thea made a very cloquent address, in which he urged the audience to sustain the society. He said that great cities have not only a great many social discomforts, but they are the great centres where vice, misery and degradation abound; and he had no doubt but there were some missionaries in this congregation who knew more about it than he did, and who could stand up there, and from their own lips give a simple statement of facts that would be much more impressive than any speech he could make that evening. He said he did not know who was the first who started the project of attacking the Five Points, but it might be ranked amongst the greatest modern achievements of the day; but he believed it was a lady that first thought of attacking this stronghold of the devil of all the places in the city of New York or in the United States. This is the strongest fortress the devil has, and so abandoned is it (at least it was so not long ago) that it was as much unknown to the citizens of Broadway, who lived on the verge of it, as any place in Paris; but a breach was at last made in the wall, and he did not know but a mine had also been sprung under it, and he hoped that before long the whole fabric would, topple down altogether. It was of the first importance to sustain this society, when it is remembered that there are thousands, nay tens of thousands, in this great city, at our very doors, who are as utterly dark as the heathen who never heard of the gospel or the mame of Jesus.

The Rev. Mr. Foster next made a very cloquent or the name of Jesus.

The Rev. Mr. Fosting next made a very elequent address to the same purport; after which a collection was taken up and the meeting separated.

The Second Advent Convention.

THERD DAY.

The proceedings opened with prayer by brother Water. Mr Manne moved that the draft of the address be sent back to the committee, for reconsideration.

Mr. Marsuas made some observations in regard to the report in the Herald. There were, he said, some views of individuals set forth in the report, which the conference did not anction; but this conference should act regard-less of the opinions of editors or reporters, or of any indi-vidual or individuals. But even if they were not considered respectable abroad, it was of very little consequence to them; they were discussing a subject that concorned the welfare of manning, and in which every indi-vidual was concerned. They were of the class which belonged to the Lord, and they could not be silent, nor besonged to the Lord, and they could not be silent, nor would they give any rest to the Lord, until the prophecy was ruisibled. The speaker continued at great length to comment on the prophecy in regard to the resulting of Jerusalem. (Here the speaker was called to order, these being no question before the meeting.) He said the tent and tract enterprise was in order, and he would speak on that subject. He was against the speak minent of a committee in regard to that enterprise, but he thought the conference should recommend to individuals to creek tents and distribute tracks on their own respon-

A Manage said he was opposed to establitude. All he A Markets said he was opposed to examittees. All he was the hearty co-speciation of the conference, and the prayers of the churches. If the churches were in earnest about it, they went give their money. That was the way to serve God and foot the devil. I don't ask the conference to take any step in this, beyond recommending it, as they would any other is never not act. They wastled tracts for circulation. That was one source of benefit to our cause; but we cannot have tracts without movey.

They washed tracts for circulation. That was one source of benefit to our cause; but we cannot have tracts without movey.

Mr. Maans said—he hoped that this subject would be well understood. He did not rise to speak in consequence of any difference of opinion between them. He merely wished to throw out a few thoughts on the general subject. He wished there is not the property understood. He said they wanted fracts—they had men to elevable them, who only wanted the door to be opened for them now they either they do not be opened for them now they either this is done. Formerly each brother had the privilege of writing his own views and distributing them as he thought fit. Every one, said he, who knows any thing of the wirant cause, knows this to be the fact. Mr. Maris then said that those tracts were cont by their authors to the bestien in the book trade in the chiese of New York. Philodelphia. Buffels, Reston, Rattimere, &c., and all the books published were distributed through that medium. Now these facts show that when such an enterprise is taken up by an organized body, it chuis the door to individual enterprise, will grow up into a macepoly, and assuredly will too the confidence of the people. In regard to the confidence of the people. In regard to the extraction of memory, he raid they such to subscribe liberally, so as to be ready for every good work.

Mr. Necrosae sold, that mere what they would, they would noot with difficulties. The question therefore is, how are well to at? I be like the remarks of further March—they met he views as for as they went, but then there were other offect by threm, who had different views on the subject, and if there is not a prix of forbearcase somewhere, they change to not a prix of forbearcase somewhere, they entrus act together. There were how ever were started and provides to make the whole were a for as they were the subject.

March—(they must he view as far as time, went; but this there seem other other brithman he had different views on the subject and it forces not a possible of factors read on the subject and it forces not a possible of factors read on the subject and it forces in the subject and it forces in the subject and it forces are successful to the subject of the factors of the sum of the subject to the

They did not want to press matters to extremities, but to act in union.

A Baorness, whose name we did not learn, asked, did not the idea go abroed that the cell of the convention was in consequence of the 'fail or Jonathan and Sasii'' To his mind it did; and he hoped that the paragraph would be stricken out and that it would go abroad to the world that there was union and failowship between the brethren.

Mr. Bran said, "soft words turn away wrath." He hoped the discussion would be arrived on with good temper and discretion.

Mr. Manan said, though there was some confusion from a difference of education, would go abroad on in perfect good humor, and there was nothing but an interchange of good feeling between the brethren.

After a few remarks from Br. Coos, the motion was put that the words be stricken out, which was carried. The reading was then proceeded with, and the first section was adopted. The next section was then read, and adopted without amendment.

The next section was then read, and Mr. Marmas moved that the words "assumed isadership" should be stricken out. The metion was put and lost, and the section was adopted.

In the next section, the allusion to the "shut door doctrine," preached by Brother Miller, was objected to—one party insisting that the doctrine of the present day.

A Baornes, whose name we could not find out, said the object of the clause was not to offer any disrespect to Brother Miller, but to show that they stood on a broader platform than he did. The Bible was their platform.

Mr. Campan, said he hoped this matter would be discussed in a manly and Christian manner.

A Massass said they were charged with impuguing the doctrine of their elder; but he wished it might be understood by this conference, and that it should go abroad, that they did not impugu the doctrine of their elder; but he wished it might be understood by this conference, and that it should go abroad, that they did not impugu the doctrine of their elder, but they stood on a broader platform than he did—their platfor MATTERS IN THE CITY, They did not want to press matters to extremities, but

to the period when the twenty-three hundred days would expire.

The debate on the section containing the shut-door dectrine was continued for some time longer; but ultimately the motion to strike the words out was withdrawn, and the section adopted.

A discussion arcse in consequence of the expression lording it over" in one of the sections. (The sections not being numbered, we cannot point them out.)

Mr. Minsor objected to it.

Mr. Massic called for the reading of the section again. Mr. Teasie moved that a reference be made to the first peblic document that was published when the second advent doctrine was first started.

It was replied that if the document was referred to, it should be read.

Mr. Travas then read the call of a meeting held at Boston, in 1840.

It was then moved and seconded that the call should be appended to the address, which was carried. The discussion than described was admited.

It was replied that if the document was reterred to, it should be read.

Mr Tunyas then read the call of a meeting held at Boston, in 1840.

It was then moved and seconded that the call should be appended to the address, which was carried. The discussion then dropped, and the section was adopted. Here it was moved and seconded that the remainder of the address should be read as one section.

Mr Mans objected to a quotation from 14 Revelations, at the concinsion of the address.

A discussion then arose between brothers Judson, Turner, Needham, Ms. Delandlier, and others, in regard to the words objected to, and was carried on for a short time.

Mr Tunyar said he thought that if the sentiment was expressed in other words there was no one of the brethren who would object to it. All they wanted was the soul of it, in his sown words, and they would adopt it.

The motion to strike it out was then put and carried, and an amendment, offered by Mr. Jones, was adopted in its stead. The address was then adopted as a whole.

A recess was now taken for two hours.

AFTETNOON SESSION.

At assembling in the alternoon, the session was commenced with a prayer.

Mr. Jusows rose and said, if there were any other business before the Convention, it should be taken up.

The Charman said the unfinished business was the tract and tent enterprise.

Mr. Massa said he would be glad to offer some extended remarks on the state of the cause, but their time was taken up, and he hoped more profitably, by other matters, which it put out of his power, at least, to make such remarks as he wished. He said there was no doubt that they had their trials; and the trials they now experience are not greater than other people have had to deal with who went before them. They should remember, and not be discouraged, that God's people were at all times subjected to trials and tibulations, and that it was through suffering they reached the goal after which they yearned. It was their place to be found in the council of God to the resultion, and inke out of the

them. Now, if we do time, timets, spent here on the subject of tracts.

The question on the resolution was put and carried.

The question on the resolution was put and carried.

The question on the resolution was put and carried.

Mr. Tunara said he wished the convention would take some action in regard to the annual meeting of the conference. Their armual meeting was usually held in the month of May, in each year, in Boston.

Mr. Marsu said they might have local conferences—that he had one, intely, at Rochester, and they might have others in New England, but he could not go it that this conference should call another general conference in Boston, which would head this conference.

The Superrary said that there was a confusion of terms. The words conference and convention were confounded. He thought there could be no objection to have their annual meeting of the Second Advent in Boston.

osten. Mr. Je man said he thought there could be no objec-

tion to the calling of a special convention; and he saw no objection, under the circumstances of the times, to call a special convention of the Second Advent in Boston.

to objection under the circumstances of the times, to call a special servention of the Second Advent in Boston.

The Secarage moved that this conference recommend the calling of the anamal convention at Boston.

Erother Manus opposed the motion.

The Secarage afterwards withdrew it.

Brother Nagariss offered the following resolution, premising that it intended no disrespect to Brother Reed. They only aboved him half an hour to present his views yesterday; but the convention did not consider themselves bound by any thing he said:

Resolved, That the views, as presented by Brother Reed on the 2,300 days, are not the semiments of the members of this convention, but are peculiar to their author. Adopted.

The convention then adjourned without day.

In the report of the first day's proceedings, the name of Mr. Storer, of Philadelphia, was used. It should be Mr. Turner, No addition to the word "Amen," is used by the believers in the Second Advent to express their approbation of the speaker's sentiments.

Court of General Sessions.

Before the Recorder, and Alderman Keily and Morgan.
Aron. 24.—Endersteemed by a Clerk.—A young man, hamed Ameriah Regers, this morning pleased guidy to grand inversely in stealing \$458 worth of oils, freen and mustin goods, the property of Mesors. Arond & Co., of No. 62 Canal street. The complaint set farth that goods to the amount of \$2,000 worth of the steeler by the accused from his employers. He voluntarily procured the return of about \$2,000 worth of the stolen goods. It was said by the District Attorney that there were circumstances surreveniting the prisoner which made him a proper subject for the lendent consideration of the court, and might inseed make it proper for the Ensemble of the State to interpose its pardoning power. The public prosecutor did not state what the circumstances alluded to by him were. The court sentenced Rogers to the State prison for two years.

Sent the control of t

party, who has not been communicated with, have sworn that they approve of the defendant's conduct as exec-utor; and that it will be prejudical to the cetate, and to the parties interested, if a receiver; should be appointed. I must conclude that the court will not grant this

THE PURIFICATION OF THE CITY—THE RETURNS OF
THE HEALTH WARDENS.
The City Inspector, some time since, issued books to
the Health Wardens in the different wards of the city, the Heeith Wardens in the different wards of the city, containing forms to be filled up, giving the number of each hones, the name and address of the owner, the steries, recome, families, number of persons, the state of the yards, condition of the buildings, whether dirty or clean, and how they are ventilated, together wish observations as to particular nuisances. Already, returns for ten wards have been made to the City Inspector.

In the First ward, the Health Warden returns the buildings in Washington street, as generally old, badly ventilated, and used as emigrant boarding houses. With scarcely an exception, liquor is sold on the premises. The number of persons in these houses is constantly varying. The condition of the yards is generally and aimest unavoidably bad. This is owing, in many instances, to the very deficient means employed to carry off the water from the roofs. It is conducted into the yards, and lies there to be removed only by the slow process of absorption and evaperation. The basements are generally occupied, and are wet andwholly unfit for human habitations. The privies in Washington street are badly constructed, and are affected by the tide as it others of flows. Cleaning them out affords only a temporary abatement of the nuisances arising from this cause. They should be built with vaults laid in water cement. Thus the evils arising from their leaking would be prevented. Trinity place is, for the most part, cecupied by wretched families of foreigners who are very dirty in their habits. The yards in the entire block of houses in Greenwich street, from Morris streethe Rector street, are wet, owing to the means of carrying off the water being imperfect, and the sewers being in a state of decay. This street is also filled with emigrant boarding-houses, which are crowded to excess, and are generally dirty. Codar street has also many of these boarding-houses, and it is fifthy in some parts. The yards and oclars of all the lots from 163 to 155, are wet, arising from the decayed condition of the old eisterns. In Stone street the condition of the houses and yards from No. 4 to 10, is unfavorable to health. The houses are old and the privies badly constructed. Many of the dwellings in this street are dirty. Moore street comes under the same category. Most of the other streets in the ward are tolerably clean, with the exception of some few houses here and there. Sin the Second ward, Theatre alley holds the most distinguished rank for dirt. In some other alleys and streets of buildings in Washington street, as generally old, badly ventilated, and used as emigrant boarding houses.

are inclined to think the facts warrant.

For the Fifth ward, the returns have not been yet made.

The Sixth ward, containing the Five Points and the adjacent streets, exhibits a melanchely picture of fifth, vice and misery. Houses of ill-fame, and the lowest rotagit progeries, abound in these streets. They are occupied by darkles, Irish and Dutch. "Sink full, and in bad condition," is the oft repeated observation of the Warden. In the houses of ill-fame, sometimes colored and white occupied the same buildings. There are about one hundred houses of ill-fame, sometimes colored and white occupied the same buildings. There are about one hundred houses of ill-fame noted by the Warden, in this ward—in one place fifteen of them together. Of course, he was not able to ascertain them all. To show how the houses in this ward are crowded with swarming human beings, we may mention as a specimen of the returns, the three stery house No. 59½ Cross street, of the estate of Patrick Brennan, occupied by seventy-one families, comprising one hundred and sixty persons. Of course it could not be otherwise than returned as "dirty."

In the Seventh ward there is an immense number of sailors' boarding-houses, and porter houses. The returns of house and yard fifthy are very numerous in this ward. Some of the nulsances are horrible. A considerable number of Dutch live in this ward. The only street in this ward that the Wardou has noted as having houses of prostitution, is Jackson street. Some people, who hold their heads very high, live upon the profits, by charging excibitant rents to the miscrable beings who are their temats.

There is no return, as yet, made for the Eighth and Ninth wards.

The Tenth ward, if we are to believe the warden, is, on the whole, in a "fair" condition.

The Eleventh ward, which is a very large one, is the filthiest in the whole city. It is almost exclusively occupied by Dutch, and is unde of low ground, reclaimed from the East river. The streets, and houses, and yards, in this ward, are truly horrible, and it is filled with miserable rookeries. The rag and bone pickers abound in this ward. We shall not disgnat the reader by giving the loathsome details of the filth of this ward, which is one great nuisance.

The returns for the Twelfth ward, which extends to Harlem, do not present any features of interest.

The Warden of the Thirteenth has not yet made his return.

return.

The Fourteenth ward exhibits a large amount of vice

and fith. There is a large number of stables in it, which tend to render it more unhealthy than it otherwise would be. Assignation houses abound in this ward. The Fifteenth ward has not yet been returned by the

warden.

The returns for the Sixteenth ward and the First, pre The returns for the Sixteenth ward and the First, present the most information, and seem to be most carefully done. In the Sixteenth ward there are numerous dirty hog p.ms and cow houses, which pollute the air. Very many of the streets are kept extremely dirty, and the houses are not much better. This ward abounds in sharties. The dwellings are badly ventilated in many paris of the ward, and are occupied by a miserable class. The lasements of the houses are filled with water, and in some of the low lots stagmant water abounds. Tripe lolers, bone boilers, foundries and factories, are scattered everywhere over this ward. But the great unisances are the cow membergies where Crange county milk is material.

arctic cover menageries where Crange county milk is ma-nufactured on an extensive scale.

There are no returns, as yet, for the Seventeenth, Eigh-teenth and Nineteenth wards.

Destruction or a Stanta are Houses by First—A Figur At the Event and August of the County at the Exp.—At a quarter past four o'clock on Sunday af-ternoon, a fire broke cut in Mr. McBride's stable, situated in his stone yard, in Twenty second street, west of the Tenth avenue. The stables, together with two valuable horses, the property of Mr. McBride, were entirely con-sumed. Captain Stevenson, of the Sixteenth ward, with all his force, and some of the officers from the Ninth shi his force, and some of the officers from the Ninth ward, were in attendance, and gave active assistance. The Fire Department also turned out in strong force. In mediately after the fire there was a grand shindy, which originated with the boys that run after the engines. Utimately the row assumed a serious aspect, and some hundreds were engaged in it, using their fists and feet, and throwing stones. By the exertions of the police and the penceably disposed and orderly fremen, the fight was at last quelled. Several of the ringleaders were arrested, which had a saintary effect in checking the progress of the battle.

rested, which and a santary caset in cheesing the pro-gress of the battle.

Ascerner Fire.—At a quarter past 9 o'clock on Sunday evening, a campbine lamp exploded in the front room of house 250 flowery. Officer McDonald saw the blaze from the street, and immediately crossed over and extinguish-ed it. Surger, -A weman named Mary Brenau, was observed

by some boatmen sitting on the dock at the foot of Charles street, about 12 o'clock, M., on Sunday. She was soon after found floating in the water, but the vital spark had fied.

spark had fled.

Two Mrs. Resection exam Drowerses.—On Sunday an Irishman, whose name we have not learned, was received from drowning, at the foot of Chambers street, by two officers of the Third ward. Also, Thomas Martin was caved by the same officers, at the foot of Dey street.

Weekly Report of Deaths In the City and County of New York, from the 19th day of April, to the 25th day of April, 1851. Men, 76; Women, 35; Boyn, 129; Girls, 76—Total, 339. In the City

DUR	AUES.
Abscen,	Fever, typhold
Apoplexy	Fever, typicus
Atrophia 4	Heart, disease of
Bleeging 2	Hooping Cough
Burned or Scalded 2	Insuiton
Eponehitis,	Inflammation
Cancer 2	Indiammation of brain
of Wamb, 1	Inflammation of bowels ?
" of Bronet,	Inflammation of cheet
Catarrh 1	Inflammation of heart
Casualties	Inflammation of lungs 3
Consumption	Inflammation of stomach.
Convelsions	Indomination of throat
Croup 9	Insanity
Congestion of lungs 2	Intemperates
Constipution, 1	Luce veneres
Detality 7	Malformation
Delerium tremens	Maraamae
Diarriage	Measles
Dropsy	Martineation
Dropey in the head 12	Old age
Drowned 2	Palay.
Dysentory	Promoters birth.
Epilopey 1	Planticy.
Erystpolas 2	Paptare
Fracture of skull	Secolula
Ferre 5	Small per
Fever, puerperal 3	Teething
Ferer, remittent 4	Tetanne,
Person sonates 19	Unknown
Fever, sentlet,	
A.	
Ender 1 year	From to to mynurs
I to 2 veers	50 to 60 "

Unknows.....

Movement of Thoors.—On the 17th inst. six companies of the seventh infantry left Jefferson Barracks, for Texas. Four companies of the same regiment, a few days before, were detached from Fort Leavenworth, and proceeded by the land route for Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas.

Law of New York concerning the Arrival of Passengers at the Ports of Entry in this State. AN ACT TO AMEND THE ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT OON-

of Passengers at the Ports of Eatry in the State.

An ACT TO AMEND THE ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT OM-CERNING PASSENGERS ARRIVING AT THE PORTS OF ENTRY AND LANDINGS IN THIS STATE," AND TO REPEAT OF AREL 11, 1849. Passed April 9, 1851. The people of the State of New York, represented in Secute and Assembly, do sunt as follows:—Section 1. The first section of the act entitled "An act concerning passengers arriving at the ports of entry and landings in this State," passed December 10, 1847, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:—

"See. 1. Within twenty four hours after the acrival of any ship or vessel at any port of entry or landing place in this State, situated northerly of the city of Albany, and including those upon the river St. Sawrence, Lake Ontario, the Niagar river, and Lake Erie, from any of the United States other than this State, or from any country out of the United States, the master or commander of any such ship or vessel shall make a report, on eath or affirmation, to the President of the Board of Trustees of the village in which such port may be, or in case of his absence or other inability to serve, to either of the trustees of said village, or if such port be within the jurisdiction of an incorporated city, then such report shall be made to the mayor of such city, or in case of his absence, to one of the aldermon thereof; or if such port or landing be without the jurisdiction of any incorporated city or village, then such report shall be made to one of the overseers of the poor of the town in which such port or landing may be, which report shall state the name, place of birth, last legal residence, uge and occupation of every person or passenger arriving in such ship or vossel on her last voyage to said port, not being a citisen of the United States or the territories thereof, and who shall not have executed the bond or paid the commutation money mentioned in the next section of this act; in case any such master or commander shall forfeit the sum of seventy-five dollars for every such person or p

sel shall also be liable jointly and severally, and which may be sued for and recovered as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. Section of said act is amended so as to read as follows:—It shall be the duty of the officer to whom such report shall be made, by an endorsoment to be made on such report, to require the master or feommander of such ship or vessel, within twenty-four hours after the arrival of such ship er vessel at the port or landing, to execute to the superintendents of the poor of the county a bond for each and every such person, in the penal sum of fire hundred dollars, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the officer making such endorsements, conditioned to pay all damages, costs, charges, and expenses that any county, city, or town, within this State, shall incur in the support and maintenance of such person within five years from the date of such bond. But such master or commander may commute for such bond by paying to the person meanitoned in the section as aforesaid, the sum of one dollar for such person; and the payment of such sum shall be in full discharge of such master or commander from all liability for the support of such person, and from his liability to give such bond.

Sec. 3. Section seventh of said act is amended so as to read as follows:—

Sec. 7. If any master or commander as aforesaid shall neglect or refuse to give such bond, or pay over such sum of money, for each and every such commander, and the owner or owners of such ship or vessel, severally and and respectively, shall be subject to a penalty of seventy-five dollars for each and every person or passenger, on whose account such master or commander of an and every person or passenger, on whose account such master or commander of the penalty of seventy-five dollars for each and every person or passenger, on whose account such master or commander shall have so neglected or re-

vessel, severally and and respectively, shall be subject to a penalty of soventy-five dollars for each and every person or passenger, on whose account such master or commander shall have so neglected or refused to give such bond or pay such commutation money, to be sued for in the manner hereinafter provided.

See. 4. Section eight of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:—The penalties and forfeitures provided by this act may be sued for and recovered, with costs of suit, by either of the overseers of the poor of the city or town where such money ought to be paid, in the name of the superintendents of the poor of the said county, in any court having cognizance thereof, and when recovered, shall be applied to the purpose specified in said act; such superintendents or overseers of the poor may also proscente in their own name any bond given in pursuance of the second section of this act, whenever the conditions of the same have not been ulfilled.

See. 5. The act to amend an act entitled an act concerning passengers arriving at the ports of entry and landing in this State, neared Activity 1819 for

concerning passengers arriving at the ports of entry and landing in this State, passed April 11, 1849, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Thave compared the preceding with the original aw on file in this office, and do certify that the same as a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of the said original.

Christopher Morgan, Secretary of State.

Marine Affairs.

FOR CHACKES.—The steamship Prometheus, Captain Johnson, sailed yesterday afternoon for Chagres. Johnson, salied yestering afternoon for unagres.

Lauvemen—At Baltimore 223d inst. by Messrs. Wm. &
Geo. Gardner, a fine ship of 450 tons, called the Helen A.
Miller, owned by Messrs, John Henderson & Co., and is
intended for the California and East India trade, under
command of Capt. Washington Galt.

Stram activities Glassow and New York and —Our readers are aware that the entire success of the brief experiment made by Messes. Ted and McGregor, of direct steam communication between this city and New York, led recently to the formation of a joint stock company, for the purpose of resuming the trade, by a regular line of steam-hips. We have now the pleasure of stating that the directors of this new company have this week had a needing, and appointed Mr. M. Langlands to be their manager and agent here, while their agency at New York has been carrieded to Mr. J. MacSymon. It will thus be seen that the management on both sides the Atlantic will be in the same hands that conducted with so much efficiency and satisfaction, the affairs of the "City of Glasgow," now transferred to the biverpeet and Philadelphia trade. The directors have likewise decided on naming the first vassel of the Glasgow and New York steamathy company the "Albiton," and have ununimously agreed to confer the command on Captain N. Stewart, of the Liverpool and Hallex mail steamers, and proviously well known in the Rast India trade, as commander of the "Rajasthan." The Albiton will be insuashed from the Intiffic of June, and is expected to make her first trip aeross the Atlantic early in August.—Glasgow Citizen, April 12.

Foreium Teans or Groucestria—During the year ending June 1st. 1850, there arrived at the post of Glowester 160 vessels from the British Provinces. These vessels brought cargoes of altern, April 12.

Foreium Teans or Groucestria—During the year ending June 1st. 1850, there arrived at the post of Glowester of Glowes of rugar melasses, coffee and coops. The British vessels from the West Indies and Surinam, bringing cargoes of rugar melasses, coffee and coops. The British trade, See This province trade has all grown up within the last five or six years, and it is increasing every year, and bids fair to become a very important business to the place. The reason has a coffice of the British trade, see English Vice Consultate at Glouc STEAM METWEEN GLASSOW AND NEW YORK -OUR P.

INVERESTING TO NAVIGATORS.—The following communication, turnished by Licut, B. J. Totten to Licut, M. F. Munry at Washington, is interesting and important to navigators.—

navigators:—
Particulars of a terrific hurricane encountered in September last near the Cape de Verde Lelands. The Six Edward Parry, of London, Squizes, master, and the New Margaret, of Liverpool.—St. Antonio bearing E. S. R., distant about rixry miles—on September 4th were both dismasted, being about 50 minutes distant from cash other.

dismasted, being about 50 minutes distant from cooker.

other.

The following particulars are given by the master of the Sir E. Parry :—The day commenced with fresh trades, very uninversible appearance, rough seat ship under top-sile and courses, barometer 25.60, wind E. N. E.; course of the ship S. 15 W. At 5 P. M. shad horsaving, barometer filling; close-refet top-sile and handed the courses; jib and spanker down, royal gards—barometer 29.40. At 5 P. M. barometer still failing, appearances more uninversible; furled everything but a foretop-mast stayeall, and brought by the wind on the larboard tack under lare poles, wind blowing at this time with great violence—barometer 29.10. Refore wind, night, the onizenment was broken off at the futbook bond, mainmant, do. Ecretopmast gene, foremast spring, no material injury done to the hail—she was nearly new, A I at Lloyd's for tweive years or more, and fitted out in the best possible manner.

for twelve years or more, and fitted out in the samer.

The New Margaret last every star but her bowsprit; also a very fine ship, three years old, A. I, and in first rate order whus she left pert. Both of them bound for China; put into Rio to refut.

I mention, these because it was on the 7th of September that, I encountered a hurrisone on our react, forcing most oput back to New York. It commenced with me about E. S. E., but hauled to the northward and anathrand.

forcing moto put back to New Kora. It countered between the continued and construction of the case of the most head as a captain (Sims) also tells of his reaning on a sheal south of the Case de Vords, the Warleys chool, in the little, on a charge of having robbed the mail at Lacon, in January or February last. When arrested, his face was disguised with a heavy pair of false whiskers, and when searched, was found to have three pairs of same, three with wigs, and about three hundred dollars in bills on the Farmington Bank, all bearing marks which have identified them as being part of the money stolen at the time of the robberty; he was Postmaster at Lacon when arrested on the charge, and held to bail in \$1000, to sawer the indictment. He is clearly identified by Mr. Fayewether, the mail agent, and does not seek to deny the facts.

Movement or Thoops.—On the 17th inst. six companies of the seventh infantry left Jefferson.

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Respectfully and sincered it. I hope these facts may be of use to you.

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(Signed) U. S. S. Reaser, Feb. 21, 1851.

There was quite a heavy frost at Georgetown, S. C., so be 234 inst.